tries than any which has preceded it, insulated at the tries than any which has preceded it, insulated and countries are rapidly developing and new interests and industries are constantly being inaugurated, all of which offer new facilities for plunder and destruction. It would be almost as impossible to externinate the Chiri-would be almost as impossible to externinate the Chiri-would be almost as the wolves and coyotes, with whom they share the possession of the Sierra Walles, and, so long as any of them survive, so long would the carnival of death and depredation continue. "I believe firmly that an exact acquiescence by our Geverament in the terms upon which those Indians understood that they are to be allowed to live upon the San Carlos Reservation, offers the only possible means of proceeding the lives and interests of the people of Sonora and Chimahan as well as our own country, and am as firmly convinced that if the present prisoners are treated with good faith, not only will the renegates now in the mountains return, but also that neither country will bereafter have any reason to complain of depredations or outrages from them."

A QUESTION UNDER THE TARIFF ACT. REPORTS RESPECTING THE DUTY ON CHARGES FOR PACKAGES CONTAINING IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The reports of the ion appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury consider questions arising under section 7 of the Tariffact of March 3, 1883, which repeals the duty on charges for packages containing imported merchandise have been made public. The commission consisted of H. R. James, chief of customs division, Treasury Department (chairman); A. P. Ketchum, appraiser at New-York; T. G. Rice, appraiser at Boston; J. M. Fiske deputy collector of customs at Boston: E. B. Moore, appraiser at Philadelphia; H. H. Goldsborough, apser at Baltimore, and Joseph Treioar, representing the collector of customs at New-York. Three reports ere made by the commission. The first, which is signed by Messrs. James, Golds-

ough and Treloar, takes the ground, as matter of law, that the purpose of section 7 of the new law is to repeal only that portion of the pre-existing law which added to the actual market value or wholes ale price of the merchandise the cost and charges incident to the shipment of the goods after they were put in a condition for the market as usually sold. ond report, which is signed by Messrs. Ketchun

Rice and Fiske, is in effect that the law abolishes duties on coverings of any kind, and that the dutiable value of

on coverings of any kind, and that the dutiable value of imports is now to be determined by ascertaining the value of the naked merobandiss, without reference to my other elements of co.t whatever.

The third report, which is signed by Mr. Moore, maintains that the repealing clause of section 7 exempts everything from payment of any that can fairly be considered a covering incident to the transportation and shipment of the mines "coverings, or both. The report, while admitting that the power to include the value of any legitimate covering for purposes of transportation and sampnest in the value of merchandise for durable purposes has been repealed, says that great care will be second as covering for transportation and shipment and what should be accepted as covering for transportation and shipment and what should be accepted as the commission is a unit in the view that in any event the value of the exterior package covering, whether it

in bulk and packed by the purchaser or were bought in the packed condition by the sarry making the shipment to the United States.

Mr. James, in transmitting the reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, and commenting upon the disagreement of the Commission, says: "There is a middle ground which might be taken, in which certain kinds of inner packages might be considered as exempt from daty, which are mainly those which are readily separable from the goods tasy contain. This field of discussion, however, is a very broad one, upon which we do not attempt to enter at present; but I am instructed by the Commission to state its willingness to reassemble and consider that branes of the subject, and what packages shall be considered as dufable and those which are not, upon further instructions that you do not construct the law as necessarily fixing either of the extreme limits stated in the reports submitted."

The question of the proper interpretation of section 7 of the new Tarrif law will be referred to the Attorney-General for an opision.

A QUESTION OF VACATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Comof Patents recently forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior the application of one of his cierks for ave of absence, with a demand on the part of the latter for "an allowance of thirty days, exclusive of Sundays, to be granted as a legal right under the act of March 3, 1883." Mr. Joslyn, the Assistant Secretary, in reply. gives it as his opinion that the head of an executive artment has no discretion in the matter of regulating or requiring service from cierks on Sundays and public ava. The law has expressly forbidden the exaction of work on those days. "It is equally clear," he says furthermore, "that the limitation upon the discretion must apply to the same thing as the discretion itself, and consequently that the thirty days' leave of absence mentioned in the law must be days over which the head of the department has a discretion to require the service. From this it follows that while he may lawfully service. From this it follows that walle he may lawfully grant a leave extending to thirty days in one year, exclusive of Sunsays and legal holidays, he is not bound by law to grant any leave whatever, and the employe takes his right to the time, not from the law but from the executive discretion permitted by the law. Hence the occumed of an employe for such time as a legal right

ACCOMMODATION FOR IMPORTED CATTLE. Washington, Aug. 25 .- The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular letter in regard to the accommodation of imported cattic, outside the regular quarantine stations, in part as follows : " By runent circular of July 30, 1883, it is provided that Where there are more cattle for quarantine than the regular Government stations can accommodate, special arrangements for quarantine outside of the stations may be made by the Collector of the Port where they arrive, upon consultation with the Cattle Commission or the superintendent in charge.' You will observe that the

responsibility in this matter rests upon the Collector of the Fort in whose immediate custody the quarantine stations and the cartle therein are placed.

"Walle it is desired that the Collector shall be in constant communication with the Cattle Commission, and that he should and in harmony with their views, in will not assume to make orders with regard to the cattle; and this Department will issue no instructions respecting the quarantining of cattle or for their transfer from one station to another or to any other place, except through the Collector of the Port. Where stations are truedd, the Department will rely upon the collectors at through the Collector of the Port. Where successed, the Department will rely upon the collectors at the respective ports to make such arrangements for quarantining cattle outside of the stations as the circumstances of each case shall seem to require."

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Washington, Aug. 25 .- The Commissioner Internal Revenue to-day issued instructions to evenue Agent Powell at Raleigh, N. C., to investigate he report that several of the revenue officers in the apper part of South Carolina have been systematically ing the Government. It is charged that the offiers in question hire persons to put up old stills in re-mote places, and then they capture the material in the high-time and obtain the Government reward of \$50 for such science. The same material is then put up in an a science. The same material is then put up in au-er part of the State and sezed again. It is alloged donly a few of the stills captured in tax mountains of the Carolina have really been used for fillest dis-ing.

CLAIMS FOR REBATE ON TOBACCO.

Washington, Aug. 25 .- The Internal Rev-Nich District of Texas a schedule of 1,100 claims for rebue on tobacco, etc., amounting to about \$80,000. The agregate of the amount of these claims for rebate reenvei to date is about \$3,500,000. The schedules are all in with the exception of the IVth District of Virginia, lid Tennessee, Ild Minnesota, VIIta Indiana and the District of Colorado.

ARMY ORDERS AND RETIREMENTS.

Washington, Aug. 25 .- In the temporary nce of the Judge-Advocate-General, Major G. N. or, Judge-Advocate, will, by direction of the Presi-take charge of the office of the Judge-Advocate ral and perform his duties. The Army retiringds, which were recently dissolved, examined sevensea officers for retirement. Eight of these were placed pon the retired list and eight others recommended for stitement. Caprain arms was the sast officer examined, and it is generally conceded that his retirement will also be recommended. There are still two vacancies on

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS. the retired list, and these will be filled by the selection of

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25,-Chief Engine Charles E. De Valier, Passed-Assistant Engineers Julian S. Ogden, William Kobothsm and H. S.Frick, and Assistant Engineers J. A. Henderson, E. R. Freeman and T. F. Burgdorff have been ordered to duty on the Miantonomah. The Ossipee left the League Island Navy Yard yesterday to go to Cramp's yard to be docked. The Quinnebang arrived at Funchal, Madeira, August 8, on the way to Southampton. England.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1883 REPORTS CALLED FOR.—The Treasury Department has called for reports from the Boards of Immigration organ-ized under the act of Congress, passed August 3, 1882, as to their proceedings for the last flecal year.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has designated Charles F. Jordan, of New-York, as the Superintendent of Construction of two life-saving stations on the coast of Virginia.

TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.—The Treasury Department to-day issued warrants for \$9,500,000 on account of pensions, making a total of about \$26,000,000 paid out on that account during the present monta. POSTMASTER RUE'S CASE .- Postmaster Rue, of Norfolk,

has informed the Postmaster-General that he will call upon him in a few days in regard to the request made for his resignation, because of his refusal to resign his office as State Senator. CAPTAIN KRESS ACQUITTED.-The court-martial which

tried Captain John A. Kress, of the Ordnance Department, at San Antonio, Tex. for neglect of duty in exceeding the amount appropriated for the crection of military barracks at that post, has acquitted him. A TREASURY CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT .- The first appointment in the Treasury Department under the new Civil service rules was made to-day, to fill a \$900 vacuus in the National Bank Redemption Assured the Treasurer's office. The Civil Service Commission certified the names of four ladies to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who selected that of Miss Mary F. Hoyt, of Connecticut, which was the first on the list.

BIDS FOR CARTAGE IN NEW-YORK.-Bids were opened at the Treusury Department to day for earting dutiable merchandise to appraisers' stores at the port of New-York as follows: John R. Wood, S cents per package and two-tairds of toat amount for sample packages; New-York Transfer Company, 12½ cents and 3½ cents; Dean, Anderson & Morgan, 14 cents and 4½ cents; Bornard Biggin, 20 cents and 12 cents; Thomas Garrett, 21 and 10½ cents.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT AND CORN LOWER-DEALERS IN PRO-VISIONS MORE CHEERFUL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- The bearish tendency in the grain market continued to-day. Wheat opened with considerable vim and a good deal of speculative activity, but it was soon observed that the sching influence was the strongest. Norman B. Ream continued in the market as a seller. His operations vesterday, in which he flooded the market, caused much comment, out to-day he was even more willing to load up the expectant throng with either advice or contracts. Mr Ream has made a little sensation in wheat circles, and it is to be hoped that his notoriety will not upset his judgme at and make him rash. September wheat opened at \$1 0112, sold up to \$1 0158, but closed rather weak at \$1 011s. The most active speculation was in Occober, which ranged from \$1 02% to \$1 03% and closed at \$1 027s. The receipts of wheat were light and no charters were made at all, although charters for corn were in demand at 414 cents to Buffalo. This is the highest rate paid this season, and it so strongly indicates a great demand at the East for corn that the price here is well sustained by

The receipts of corn to-lay were unusually heavy, 16,000 bushels by canal and 770 car-loads. These car loss were in good demand to fill orders and supply speculative interestalso. Futures all went off, and closed from an eighth to a quarter lower. September opened at 50%c, and closed at 50%c. October closed at 49%c, and November at 47%c. The provision market was better to-day, and all classes of goods in that line were more in demand, and at better rates. At the stock yards bogs were held higher and receipts were much lighter, hogs for shipment being held at fully 20 cents better. The demand for packing was also light, and the result was reflected in the market, in a better feeling and a more caraest demand, if not in an advance in pricos. The provision "shorts" watched the pit with keen interest and stood ready to jump in at the first sign of a turn. September pork ranged from \$11 90 to \$11 97. and October from \$12.02 to \$12.17, closing at about \$12.07. Lard was quiet, selling at \$8.30 and \$8.32 for October, and 20 cests less for November. It is difficult to form even a guoze on the future of lard. The ober day there wore runners of a squeeze, and prices did alvance sharply under the impression that the boys had at leat struck something, and had an opportunity to get at the octom prices. Many of their jumped at it, went in, and now have the fun or putting up a little more margin. Of the general features of the market it may be said that only one outside crowd is known to have much interest. There are some operators deriveding the plazas it faratiogs who have believed for weeks that they knew just how to torceast the funity of the Chicago markets. They have gone in from time to time, have got caught all the time, and are strugging all the while to get event. They have been "bulls" on wheat and "bears" or hog products, and they have been whipsawed throughout. Wacting Ream has discovered their game and is cetermined to push them to the wall is, or may be, a matter of speculation. Charters were made yesterday to carry away 300,000 bissoles of corn at 44 cents. No coarters were made for wheat. and October from \$12 02 to \$12 17, closing at about to carry away 300,000 busnels of corn at 44 cents.

ROBBING AN EAGLE'S NEST.

Sea eagles were formerly common in Shetland, but through trapping and shooting these mode
birds are now hearly extinct on these northern isles.
Within the last three years a pair has established an
eyrie in the left of a great sandstane sea calf, known as
the Bard of Bressay, arming the southmost point of the
taland of Bressay the binned east of the mainland which
landlocks Lerwick Harror. On the cast side the chirs
rise sheer out of the sea to a height of 400 or 500 feet.
The depredations of the capies on the farms input Bressay and the adjacent mainland the year have been exteosive. The finality explets required to be fed, and
amost daily lambs were missed from the fields. To put
a stop to this plandering a project was formed to roo
the nest, and a carring young crassman—a
leader in hazardons anventures—madritory to
do so upon the first convenient opportunity.
The risk was great, for, besides the peril of the descat
and the ascent, there was a chance of a fight with the
parent brides. The cyric could only be seen by the sid of
a glass from a chiff on the borth side. A considerable From The Pall Mall Gazette.

do so upon the first convenient opportunity. The risk was great, for, besides the peril of the descent and the ascent, there was a canace of a light with the parent birds. The cyric could only be seen by the aid of a glass from a chif on the porth side. A considerable way down the chif is a large protuding bess—something in the snape of an orner winnow, who a great cleft in the middle of it. In fais chif the next was outlt. The exact distance of the next down the chiff was first accruained. By means of a reel of threat, with a small weight at the end, the measurement was found to be fitteen fathoms, or about minely feet. With two assistants the eragement very carry one morning shortly afterward crossed the Sound of Bressay in a boat. The top of the "Bard" was attained about 3 o'clock. A stout oaken stake having been streau firm), into the ground, through an "o'c" at the top of it one end of a streng Manifa two-mela rope was passed. The young clumber casys the account in The Secondary, from which this narrative is tosculated and stakes off all superfluons clothing, while his assessment of the rope on the oher side of the "our" its and after schambered revolver. Over his security was attained about 3 superfluons clothing, and work a pair of thin goissner. In a beit round his waste the side in the history is superfluons clothing, and the partial principle of the chiff of the chiff be partially climbed down, so as to take the strain as much as possible off the rope.

When the gate to be "poon," as the clane where the cyric is built a locally known, he found that for into had favored him at this—that between of the chiff down, eas at the same lived as the cragaman, assigned in the e-pond" was a great ledge of rock which completely overhang the cyric; so that the cragaman, assigned in the could have be above to be bauled up to this ledge; and, that having been done, he cantiously climbed of the rope of the same root of the same level as the next, found himself all two rived of the same probably human toot had never b

Baseball is raging in Arkansaw. Nearly Dascuatt is raging in Arkansaw. Nearly covery small town has its out, striving to beat the cluss of neighboring towns. It is strange that cholera and yellow fever do not rage among the clus, but then we all know that punishment rarely falls in the right place.

—(Arkansaw Traveller. EXPLORING MONTANAL

WITH THE NORTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL SURVEY. JOCKO VALLEY - SCENERY AND SETTLERS - THE MYTHICAL TROUT AND THE TRUTHFUL IMMIGRANT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] FLATHEAD AGENCY, Jocko Valley, Mon., July 25 .- In a few weeks this beautiful valley will be only five or six days from New-York, for just at the foot of the mountains which sweep around its fifty square miles of smooth prairie is a station on the Northern Pacific named Arlee, after an old Flathead Chief. But the unfortunate people who get their first glimpse of it from a car window will never realize how fair is the prospect it offers to one who, having followed a lonely Indian trail for days at last rides out of the timber on the crest of one of the ridges which wall it in and suddenly sees below him the white buildings of the agency glittering by the green line of foliage along the creek which hurries through it toward the north to meet the clear waters of the Jocko. The bands of sleek cattle and ponies, the snug log houses of the Indians who inhabit them, the wellfenced squares of growing grain, the long, straight windrows of freshly-cured bay and the mowing machines cutting their way through the grass, altogether present a picture of pastoral repose most refreshing to the eye rhich has become familiarized with the rugged scenery of the unreclaimed mountain wilderness about it. Whether the Indians in this happy valley will be made happier and better now that steam and electricity have brought them into more immediate contact with the restless and resistless forces of a more highly organized society, remains to be seen. There are now 1,500 of them scattered over the 1,500,000 acres of the reservation-many of them with homes of their own, surrounded by unmistakable evidences not of comfort only-for the most thriftless are serenely comfortable-but of an acquired habit of looking forward; of working, earning and saving.

ON THE HIGH PLAINS. The ratiroad has rudely broken in upon the quiet and seclusion of the valley, but only a few miles from the track lie stretches of forest and plain yet practically unknown to white men. It has lately been the good fortune of your correspondent to traverse one of these regions with an exploring party of the Northern Trenscontinental Survey. Setting out from Logan's Rauch on the Little Blackfoot, the route lay through Snowshoe Guich to the Valley of Nevada Creek, by way of a decayed village known as Blackfoot the Big Blackfoot, and its North Fork, to the valley of the Cottonwood, thence over the Divide to the lakes which feed the Jocko, and down the South Fork of this river to the agency. For two days the pack-train followed a wagon road through a country which would be pronounced well settled according to the Montana standard. This means that the ranches are only three or four miles apart. By many of the loghouses stand tail flagstaffs, from which an ensign is unfurled at dinner time so that the men who are not at work too far away to see it can mount and ride home to their noonday meal. The altitude of the broad plains here is about 5,900 feet, and above this level rise great rolling hills whose brown sides, mottled with tufts of gray bunch grass, are generally as smooth as the plain. The tonwood, willows, alders and the delicate foliage of the where a procession of yellow pines or red fire in single file climb up some gully on the hillsides. A few well timbered as they rise into a meister air, and beyond

west and north the mountains slowly close in upon the narrowing valleys. From a point where the old waron stween them through long gorges. But in reality here more beautiful and fertile as the elevation decreases. The rich green of the long grass shows that it is snowcovered in winter, so that stock cannot shift for itself as the bands of cattle and horses do in other parts of the Territory, where the snow blows away and leaves the dried grass on the hills for winter pasture. But absunding water makes irrigation easy in every valvey and hay can be gabered in every bottom. At the last cable on the trail a subtrowned man, with a shrewd, downcast nec, was shearing his flock of 300 sheep, am the floces a vergeged eight pounds each. He considered himself an old settler, naving held this surpost of evilitation for nine menths, and was already looking torward to another remove. He had heard that some one had filed a claim for a homestend within a few miles of his ranch and he "didn't like to have any one crowdin' of him." He will hardly find a land of fairer promise in any unsettled part of Montana. All the way from the North Fork of the Blackfoot where the trees begin to classer in frequent groups and reach a noble growth to the timber on the Cottonwood—a long day's ride—is a combination of fertile soil, with shundant wood and water which in this country must insure a prosperous future for agricultural onterprise.

AN INDIAN TRAIL. covered in winter, so that stock cannot shift for itself as

herd's cabin and for fifty miles traverses a continue At first there are occasional meadow spaces in ing woodland. But the ground grows more rugged until finally the trail winds along precipitous slopes and over steep rifges to the beautiful lakes which feed the Jocko. Of course an Indian never thinks of removing an oostacle from his path. It is easier for any given journey to to cut through it, and the next man can look out for himself. As a consequence an Indian trail becomes less obvious and more devious the longer it has been travelled. This particular one has been in use for probably 1,000 years and it has therefore reached an advanced stage of ecookedness and obscurity. It is neither inficult nor dangerous, out a mule, fired with an ambitton to make shipwreez of his pack, can find opportunities to roll down into many a river with a load of bedding or scatter the fragments of a camp kitchen

slong the precipitous sides of many a deep canon How long the trail or any part of it would be if stretched out into something like rectitude, is a problem which bailles mathematies. But measuring by time, it is cerbadles mathematics. But measuring by dine, it secretain that for the three jast days the explorers followed it no human being or sign of human babitation was eeen. It mat plantly been used at no distant day by a band of Indians, and the sead of an eig, with the horns and tails of several deer left hamains by the askes of their camp-fires, showed that they did not travellumgry. Game can be taken in abundance by less skilful inniters. The deer were so tame that the general clamor and claster made by a dozen horsement and a pack train of as many animals, not to speak of the spec at exhortantens addressed to the mutes, did not frishen them all to cover, and now and then a well would lope slowly away into the deep woods. Bears of several kinds and white general abound in the mountains. The game is not protected in the reservation by the laws which see made for the rest of the Territory, but the Indians and kinds what they use and are not such wanten marderers as white sportsmen. Nevertheless, when the carcass of a back can be bought for a dollar or two, and when 10,000 deer-skins can be collected by two or three traders in a single season, as was done at the northern end of Flathend Lake last winter, it will take only a lew pears to work the practical extermination. Before reaching the Jocko Valley the explorers flattered themselves that they had at last overlaken the trout belt which had been fleeling before them for 200 miles. But Major Roman, the agent here, spoke impressively of seventeen-pounders in the river just beyond or in the Jocko at a later season, and the explorers gathered up their tackle once more to pursue this phantom fish in waters still more remote. talu that for the three jast days the explorers followed

POREST WEALTH.

Along the entire route from the rolling plains of the upper Blackfoot region to the narrow valley near this point, into which a cascade drops from the snows 2,000 cet above, the ever-vacying scenery is a continual de-The banks of the frequent streams are all bordered with a laxuriant growth of bireles, mountain ma ples, alders and willows, their deep green brightened by be snow-white flowers of a western Philadelphus now in full bloom, and the waters are so transparent that the ich color of the red and green shales and quartzite which form their beds are as clearly visible where a horse can wim as in the shallowest brooklet. In the Jocko Canon huge landslides have dammed up the stream into chain of long deep lakes whose blue waters, resting at the base of steep and thickly wooded slopes, are picturesque beyond description. The dense forest, carpeted with twin-flowers, Clintonia, and the low-growing cornus, with a ray of sunlight here and there falling ipon the russet bark of the great pines-the open woo in the timber borders-the loose groups of yellow pin and fir upon the benches and in the river bottoms, furuish every variety of forest scenery which can be formed with the limited number of tree species which flourish with the limited number of tree species which notes here. The most beautiful of the pines (P. Ponderosa) does not attain its greatest size in this region, but trees 150 feet high and five feet in diameter are common. The Douglas fir grows larger. The white sprace of the East is not as large as it is north of Flathead Lake, where it reaches its best development, and is most beautiful in form and color.

Just over the divide which separates the waters of the Jocko from the Hisckfoot system, the explorers found within a few rods of each other four species which belong distinctively to the coast flora of the Pacific—the white fir (Abbes grands) 200 feet high and lender as a church spire, the Western white pine (P. Monticola), the great cedar (Thuja gigantea) and the Western yew. Near this point, too, was first encantered the canoe birch, one of the few species which make sitself at home from ocean to ocean. Perhaps the most important tree in the upper Columbia basin is the Western larch, and the first one found close on the edge of the timber was a magnificent specimen, 175 test high and nearly six feet in diameter. The early botanists considered it identical with the American march or tamarack, but it has long been recognized as a distinct species and it is sifficult to understand why it has never been planted either for ornament or use in Europe or the Eastern States. Ha wood is heavier and stronger than that of any other confidences the distinct of the collection and texture are so fine that it is suitable for here. The most beautiful of the pines (P. Ponderosa)

obe interior and cabinet work. Altogether it is obably the most valuable of the larches, while its est disc, strong growth, graceful outline and the rich for of the bark of the mature tree render it one of a most desirable for ornamental planting. AN IMMIGRANT'S PATTE.

This morning a weather-stained freeman drove an t's wagon into the agency. Under its cover were his wife, his child and all his household belongings He stopped before Major Ronan's office and inquired Well, I've been drivin' for three months thro' Montana and I that I might be gittin' close to the edge of it. I come from Missour' last year, wintered on the Yellow-stone and hops to settle for a spell on the upper end of Flathcad Lake."

"Well," answered the Major, "if you keep your mules moving for a week more you'll get there and the bound-ary of Montana will then be about a month ahead of

you."

The explorers' purpose is to keep on this very track and by the time they cross the old Flathead Pass and find the top of the continent from which the waters flow to Hudson's Bay through the Saskatchewan, to the Gulf of Mexico through the Missouri and to the Pacific through the Columbia, they may conclude, with the gentleman from Missouri, that Montana is "a big territory."

THE FREE SHIPPING BUREAU A FAILURE.

"We've collapsed; gone up; been crushed!" was the reply given to a reporter of The Tribune yesterday when he asked what had become of the "Free Shipping Bureau for Seamen," which was started on July 23 at Coenties Slip and Front-st., with the object of furnishing crews to vessels free of charge. The front of the building, which was embellished with large placards, such as "Death to pernicious exactions," "Down with blood-money," and "Seamen arouse," now bears only the notice "To Kent." The large office for captains and the waiting-room for sailors are cleared of their forniture, and the room is ready for new occupants.

"What is the secret of the Bureau being closed after so short a life?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it was started under the auspices of the Seamen's Boarding House Keepers' Benevolent Association, but it did not receive support from owners and captains of vessels. It tell you, these old skippers, or a good many of them, have so long enjoyed a "divvy" with some of the so-called shipping agents that they hate to give it up, notwithstanding that they would be sure of better men who would be put on board when sober. We shipped in the neighborbood of 500 sailors in the short menth that the Bureau was ranning." "We've collapsed; gone up; been crushed!" was

FALL FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

CLOTH COSTUMES AND CLOTH HATS - ENGLISH STYLES-MILITARY JACKETS-NEW MILLINERY. This is the last week of summer by the calendar, and Autumn fabrics of the darkest bues are displayed in the windows and on the counters of the principal shops. Cloths and suitings of various kinds for talior-made dresses fill a large portion of the shelves. Habit cloths of smooth surface, tricot cloths woven in ribs, Knick-roocker suitings with irregular threads, and the new, coarse-looking friar's serges with heavy diagonal twills, are exhibited in all the new dark shades o steel-gray, brick-red, drab, brown, and in purer tones of blue and green toan have been worn for several years. Plain colors and invisible checks prevail in the finest but there will also be "broken suits" (to quote a tailor's phrase), made of tw kinds of cloth, one of which is plain and the other elecked or striped. The effect of stripes may be given to one part of the dress by applying many cross-way rows of

braid of a rough, woolien kind laid upon cloth of a different color from that of the dress. English suttings that have large enecker-board blocks, and Scotch cheviots with a mixture of colors, are cut on the bias for plaited skirts, to be worn with a small position coat of a single color that may be heavily braided or left as simple and Striped and plain cloths are shown with a correspond ner watstcoats made by fashionable tailors are striped to mates a platted and striped skirt, and the jacket buttoned over the wasscoot is of a pisin color, with piain goods for the overskirt. Long Directoire reduncates, also form overdresses for these cloth sails, and these are made with serge or of Jersey cloth. The Newmarket coat, closely top to toe, is a lavorite design for these cloth dresses, and will be worn with a high-shouldered pelerine cape that is merely a foundation for ciaborats embraidery of soutuene braid. For extremely simple cloth suits the gator skin belt, and also a collar and gannulets of the same leather. The skirt and overskirt have leather ands or borders, and there is a chatchane bag of this leather attached to the belt. leather attached to the belt. To complete it tollets are turbans and small capots made of close of the dress placed amostaly over a front laid to many flue folds around the eramouth cloth bounces are braded to make the dress; circular rows of southerne cover the crand twists of where until are in the routen of value trims the brim. The "feathered soughters of grove" a estripped of their gay plumage to make bans and a single bird is used for the trimming.

For silken sunfis large cords are a feature of the mat could, and there are not only oftoman ribled a

silks are shaded through two or three todes of gray, marous, bine, or red; or they are opplescent thus in chancecon huse that show different colors as they reflect different lights. Stripes of contrasting color; Persian designs, initiations of embroiders, palms, almonds, blocks, flowers and foliago are the patterns on the new by cades. Insered of becautes going out of fashion there are new Escurial bromales with smaded onlines on sailu grounds, and brocateles of saim and or velvet of far richer qualities than any formerly imported Gros-grains, atmores, and the cashacre-sinished sike will be thad by those who do not seek the intest nevelties. Blocks, almonia and enecas of velvet raised on a striped or finely checked ground will be combined with plate slikes and with examiners. Clora overfresses with a sket of sike or velvet or plant, die those in vegue last winter, will be worn again. For elegant dresses plain velvet of close short pile will be the endeced fabric of the winer and will be trimmed with lace for the bouse and write far for the street. Autumn jackets of triced tools are in acvere military style, with close rows to bridt rather from flower patterns for trimming. The dark carmellie and frar's gray cloths basks styling leckets with mentile buttons colored to made, the brad; a cock's beau, or flower, or flower, or flower, or flower, or morning tools?

For dress bounces velve will be used the colar of the dress trimmed with face trimmed with place features, clusters of wines.

monious color.

For dress bonnets velver will be used the color of the dress, trimmed with fanor feathers, clusters of wings, small humming-brids, or a single large oird. Chemilic crowns are a prelly realine of new bonness, and there are enough laces and brails that are tasteful garanture. The newsest felt bonness are made of bands of feit platted with silk cords in basket patterns.

FASHIONS IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

SOBER PAITERNS AND QUIET STYLES-MYSTERY SHROUDS THE HEAD-COVERING. August and September are perhaps the

dullest months in the year for the tallors. The majority of their customers are out of town and when the merof serges or seersuckers. Still, preparations for the fall trade have to be made, long lines of samples must be examined, and choices be made in order that goods may imported from France and England. Of late years the English goods lead the market just as the prevalen fushions are closely modelled on those to be seen on the shady side of Piccadilly and Pall Mall. A prominent tailor n Fifth-ave, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: " think the best way of telling you how the styles are going to run next season is to say that they will be the same as last year, only less so. By that I mean that a more staid and conservative feeling is springing up and though no radical change will be made trousers will not be so tight, contsuot so long er so pointed in the tails, and patterns for waistcoats and trousers not so pronounced. The regular English fashion of wearing coat and waistcoat of one kind of goods and tronsers of another will prevail to a large extent. It is a sensible fassion, too, for a coat and waistcoat will outlast two or three pairs of trousers. Frock coats, generally known as Prince Alberts, will be extensively worn and divide the honors with four-but-ton cutaways, sack coats having gone entirely out of fashlen except for country, seaside and clearly informal

fashich except for country, seasile and dearly informat

"As to the materials to be worn, I cannot be so declaive, for ur importations have not yet reached us.
Judging by the samples, however, I think I am justified
in string that dark small checks, and over-checks, varying jahades of cork-screws, and floo,
dark twiceds, with small, scarcely discernible spots of
wite or red, will be mostly sought after. Looking
further shead to the winter, I am inclined to think that
ricezes will be the most fashonable material for overcoats, which will be cut as frock coats or double-breasted
sacks."

coats, which will be cut as frock coats or double-breasted sacks."

It is a fact worthy of notice that the only article of men's dress in the fashioning of which the wearer's insteplays no bart, is the hat. The styles of hats are due altogether to the taste and fancy of the manufacturer, so that twenty-four hours before the new style is displayed in the hatter's window no one but the "linisher" knows what shape it will assume. According to Mr. Dunlap, therefore, it is impossible now to give an love of what expanse of curling brim, or curve of the bell-crown will adorn the heads of our gilded youth when they drive their dog-carts up Fifth-ave. In September. Shoes will follow the fashion of the cloth clothes and be less pointed than herefolore. They will be made as plain and simple as possible, with patent-leather vamps and aid or black slik uppers laced in front. Collars will still be high "all-nounders," and the neckties will be quiet silk checks tied in a sailor's knot with no pin of any sort or description.

A Polack family in Chicago used a railroad torpe o for fuel, but it was better to blow up the snanty and learn what a torpedo was than to go through life wondering if the infernal thing was a restaurant sandwich.- [Detroit Free Press.

THE ISSUES IN OHIO.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT FINDLAY. THE LIQUOR QUESTION AND THE TARIFF DISCUSSED -WHAT REPUBLICAN SUCCESS MEANS.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 25 .- Senator John Sherman addressed a Republican mass-meeting here to-day upon the questions at issue in this campaign-taxation of the liquor traffic, and the tariff. The substance of his speech is given below:

Referring to the remarkable improvements in Fancock

County since his first visit here, Senator Sherman said: Your county is but a type of the whole country. In a single generation the United States has made the most wonderful progress in human history." He then referred briefly to the great questions that had been settled during the last thirty years. "Our Democratic fellow citizens," he continued, " though opposing our measures at the time, have since acquiesced in, approved and supported them after their adoption. They cannot now name a single question of party difference for twentyfive years upon which they now will venture to take is sue with us. They do not even put forward their welltried leaders. They have now in succession nominated three gentlemen for Governor of Ohlo who each have been warm and ardent supporters of the principles of the Republican party. I mean General Ewing, Mr. Bookwalter and Judge Hoadly. All these distinguished and able gentlemen have been Republican partisans as I have, and Judge Hoadly has, I think, been rather more free in his denunciation of the Democratic party than L."

THE TWO LEADING QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

The two questions to be decided at the coming eletion, Mr. Sherman said, are: "Shall we stand by the scott law, which imposes a tax on the sale of spirits and beer ! Shall we, in framing our tariff laws, stand on the general principle of so taxing foreign goods as to protect, foster and diversify American industry?" "As to the proposed amendments," he said, "the Republican party does not attempt to prescribe which shall be adopted, or whether either should be. It recognizes the well-known fact that there is an honest difference of opinion among the people of Ohio of all parties as to the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic. Whether prohibitory laws will accomplish the object designed is honestly doubted by many citizens who are in favor of effective temperance laws, but who believe that the General Assembly can be safely intrusted to legislate upon this subject as it does in matters affecting the life, property and personal rights of sil. It is in no party sense that these amendments are submitted. If the prohibitory amendment should prevail it will be the duty of the General Assembly to enforce it by appropriate legislation. If both amendments fail we shall have the Scott law, now established as constitutional, which, in my judgment, will tend, more than any other that has been proposed under our present Constitution, to check the evils of intemperance." Mr. Sherman then went on to show why the liquor traffic should be taxed, and said the State had lost \$50,000,000 in the last thirty years by neglecting to enforce a tax law. general principle of as taxing foreign goods as to protect,

THE BENEFITS OF A PROTECTIVE LAW. After explaining his votes on the new Tariff law and the wool items and showing that the reduction of the duty on wool was voted for by all except three Dem-ocratic Senators, Mr. Sherman said: "This subject of the tariff is now the most important subject of National

ceratic Senators, Mr. Sherman said: "This subject of the tariff is now the most important subject of National politics, and upon it the Democratic party is no more frank or just to the people than Judge Hoadly was on wool. If the Democratic party carries Onlo this fall it will be greatly encouraged to break down the protective policy which the Republican party has built up and manufaced for wore than twenty years. We a now that the controlling element of the Democratic party is 20-posed to this policy. Say what they will, if ghe Democratic party gets control of Congress and the Executive Office the system of American industry will be broken down by what is called 'a tariff for revenue only.

For fourtien years before the war we had a tariff for revenue only, based upon the Walker tariff of 1846; and since 1861 we have had a protective tariff, based upon the Morrill Tariff buil of that year. Has the tariff for twenty years worked for the benefit of favored manufacturers! How could it! Every American has the equal right to engage in and pursue any business 3f manufacture in any part of the country without preference or favor. Protection makes, within the limits of our country, the most acsolute free traile. It operates only on foreigner on his productions has to pay a tax which the foreigner on his productions has to pay a tax which the American does not pay. Protection to American engaged in the same ministry. It is said it creates monopolies and special privileges. This is a freat error. Any benefit conferred upon all of fifty millions of people. Every American ethem and substance and substance and appear in the special privileges or advantage. A patent gives the inventor a monopoly for a time, but a protective tariff gives equal rights to fifty millions of our people, and only gives them privileges or advantages. A patent gives the inventor a monopoly for a time, but a protective tariff gives equal rights to fifty millions of our people, and only gives them privileges or advantage against the outside world. Th

"We claim that protection belps to build up and diver n'acturing people of the world. A protective tariff en-ables the manufac'urer to employ lavor at higher wages than elsewhere. This question of the wages of labor is the vital argument in favor of protection. Capital needs no protection." THE FOUNTAIN OF THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

"This protection policy," he added, "has furnished abundant revenue to meet the enormous demands of the war, to provide for the interest of the public debt, and support our Army and Navy, and all the expenses of the civil Government, and to rapidly pay off the principal of civil Government, and to rapidly pay on the principal of the public debt. By means of this liberal revenue, our financial credit has been maintained untariatished, and now we can proudly beast that the credit of the United States is equal to that of any nation in ancient or modern times. This protective fariff also has added to our National strength by making us independent of all other countries for the essentials of National life. Our in-ductives are so advanced that we can produce almost National strength by making as independent of all other countries for the essentials of National life. Our industries are so advanced that we can produce almost everything necessary for our people, either for war or for peace. We car make the best arms, cannons, vessels of war and munitions of war that exist anywhere. We need not seek for foreign help in any contest that may arise at home or abroad. The misfortances of Europe, while they may excite our sympathry and receive our relied, eaunot affect us in our internal strength, our abundant resources, or in the variety of our productions. If I were called upon to name the fountain from which our great prosperity flows. I would place first of all, the henest observance of the public faith, and second, the maintenance of protective laws, by which our industries have been diversified, and our labor properly protected from foreign competition. The aritation of the repeal of these laws, or their substantial change or modification, creates distress and embarrassment; and the success of the Democratic party, openly or secretly pledged to the repeal or modification of these laws, will be in Helf a serious calamity. Republican stockess means the continuance of prosperity, the development of our resources and the protection of our industries. The election of Foruker is the boacon light for Republicans throughout the United States will be strengthened by our victory and follow our example."

THE COURTS.

SEEKING TO GET RID OF A RECEIVER. Mary E. Hynes and William H. Secor, as nardian ad litem for Mrs. Hynes' two infant childrens' began some years ago an action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover possession of certain valuable real estate in this city formerly belonging to the husband of Mrs. Hynes. The property was in the possession of Mr Hypea's sisters, who restated the clutm of the plaintiffs on the ground that Mrs. Hynes had never been lawfully rried to Mr. Hynes. The litigation was long and notly contested, and the case was twice carried to the Court of Appeals. On the last trial a verifiet for the cury stands at 95° more or less, the mind of the average possession of the property was given in favor of the possession of the meantime Homer Morgan had been onter garniture which shall be thicker than the thinnest of serges or serguidars. Still property at the possession of the property. Judge Van Brunt of serges or serguidars. Still property. caterday made an order requiring Mr. Mergan to show cause on August 30 why he should not be removed from his office as receiver. The order was made upon the petition of Mrs. Secor, who alleges that under Mr. Morgan's management the expenses connected with the property have almost if not quite swallowed up the inproperty have almost if not quite swallowed up the income. Mr. Morgan had allowed a house on Madison-ave, worth \$50,000 to be occupied for years as a boarding-house, without requiring of the person who kept it any fixed reat but only such sum as she saw fit to pay. Mr. Morgan had otherwise failed to act so as to make the property yield the most income and had, on the other hand, failed to collect and apply the income with economy and pridence. While the taxes and assessments on the property were now in arrears the receiver had paid himself 5 per cent of the moneys collected and had also paid large sums to his attorney. It is also also alleged that Mr. Morgan, as agent for Mr. Hynes, collected \$22,358 13 rent which he has refused to account for.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS. Judge Shipman yesterday filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court a decision in the case of Andrew Rintonl and others against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in which he renders an opinion concerning the rights and liabilities of common carriers. The case was submitted on an agreed statement of facts, from which it appears that the Yeager Milling Company, of St. Louis, shippe to the plaintiffs, who compose the firm of P. Rintoul & Sons, of Glasgow, Scotland, in July, 1880, 1,400 sacks of flour by the Merchants' Dispatch sacks of four by the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company. While the flour was being transported by the defendant company the train on which the sacks were carried was run into at Palmyra, N. Y., and the flour was destroyed by fire. The plaintiffs had effected insurance on the flour, and the amount of the insurance was paid to the plaintiffs by the Phoenix Insurance Company. The bill of lading contained a condition that the Transportation Company should not be hable for loss by fire while the goods were in transit. It was also stipulated in the bill of lading that that railway company in whose actual custody the goods were should alone be answerable for any loss for which there was a legal responsibility, and the carrier should have the full benefit of any insurance effected on the goods. Judge Shipman held that the defendant was limit for the amount of the loss deducting, the sum which the plaintiff had aiready received by way of indemnity; and as the entire amount of the loss had been paid the plaintiff was entitled under the contract to receive nothing more. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

ARREST OF A DRAMATIC AGENT. Ella Horton has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Frank L. Gardner to recover

about \$700, money which, it is alleged, he and fra lently obtained from her. Miss Horton says that she is an actress who has played in England in "Mad Cap lently obtained from the.

An actress who has played in England in "Mad Cap Violet." She wanted to play in this country, and employed Mr. Gardner to act as her agent. She advanced to him at various times sums amounting to \$990, which he represented were necessary to meet disourcement for advertising and other expenses incurred by him for her benefit. As a matter of fact, she believes he never spent more than \$200 in her interest. An order of arrest was made yesterday against Mr. Gardner, who gave bail.

A DECISION ON TARIFF RULINGS. Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, yesterday rendered an opinion in the action of the United States against John S. Leng. which was brought to recover an alleged balance of duties. The defendant in 1880 imported a large amount of iron tank plates finished and cut ready for use. He paid duty on them as manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for." The Collector gave them a higher classification, but the Secretary of the Treasury sustained the importer. The Secretary afterwards reversed his decision and classified the plates as "boiler or other plate iren." Judge Brown decides that the drst decision of the Secretary was binding, and that he could not reverse it after the duties had been paid under it.

CIVIL NOTE.

Thiebaud Bauer, noted as a wrestler, was arrested yesterday on an order made in a suit brought against him by Charles and Elias Schlesinger to recever

THE TRAINING OF COLORED MINISTERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 25 .- At Tuscaloosa, Ala., to-day, the Executive Committee of the Institute for Training Colored Ministers, under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, elected the Rev. D. D. tanderson president, in place of the Rev. D. C. Rankin, who resigned. Dr. Sanderson is a graduate of Princeton, and a minister of eminent learn-ing.

A HEROIC RESOLVE.—Rector's Wife: "Another actress to be married to a lord! It's simply shocking. I'm afraid there's no help for it, Septimus; we shall have to bring up Evangeline for the stage!"—zunny Folks.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALVANAC. Sun rises 5:21; sets 6:42; Moon riv's ---- Moon's age, days 23 HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A.M.—Sandv Hook. 1:52; Gov. Island. 2:18; Tell Gate. 4:07 P.M.—Sandvidor. 2:24; Gov. Island. 2:47; Luli Gate. 4:36 FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT. TO. DAY.

Cornwall... Italy.... Leerdam... Hamburg... Bremen.... Laverpoor... Hiamburg... MONDAY, AUGUST 27. TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

SHIPPING NEWS.

& Co.

Steamer Eibe (Ger), Winegerod, Bremen Aug 15 and Southampton id, with melse and passengers to Octricha & Co.

Steamer Polynesia (Ger), Kuhire, Inamburg Aug 8, with melse and passengers to Seager Bros.

Steamer Polynesia (Ger), Kuhire, Inamburg Aug 8, with melse and passengers to Seager Bros.

Steamer Poolia Art, Corrigant, St Johns, NF, and Halifax, with muse and passengers to 5 H Seeman.

Steamer Golf Stream, cefundron Charleston 3 days, with melse and passengers to J W Quintard & Co.

Steamer Boltvar, Crossman, Baltimore, with melse to Geo
H Glover.

H. Glover.

Stoomer Manhattan, Bozz, Lewos, Del, with mase and passengers to Old Dominion So Co.

Supp Amelia (Aust), Cosulich, Lisbon 41 days, with sale to order, vessel to Bela cosulich.

Sars, Ossolnack A. (Aust), Teilmach, Lisbon 41 days, with solt and cork to order; vessel to Bela Cosulich.

Bark Actols (ver.), Meurs, Bristol 55 days, with empty barrels to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. SUNSKI-Wind at Sanir Hook, moderate, W; clear. At

Hark Henoch (Aust), Buntilich. New-Haven. in ballast to CLEARED.

Steamer Belgravia (Br.) Laverpool-Henderson Bros. Steamer Meath (Br.), Ormiston, Giasgow-Simpson & Young. Steamer Rhodora (Br), James, Avonmouth and Bristol-Geo F Bulley.

F Bulley.
Steamer Mareca (Br). Moen. Newcastle—Seager Bros.
Steamer Rhein (Ger), Neymaber, Bromen via Southeap—Oetrichs & Co.
Steamer Saraioga, Curtis, Havana—Jas E Ward & Co.
Steamer Guadalupe, Nickerson, Key Woat and Gaivesto
CH Mailory & Co.
Steamer Kuickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans—S H S man, Steamer Excelsior, Hawthorn, New-Orleans-Bogert & Morgan, Morgan,
Steamer Nacoochee, Kempton, Savannah – Henry Yonge, ir.
Steamer City of Columbia, Woodhuil, Charteston – J W
Quintard & Co.
Steamer Regulator, Forme, Washington, NC-Wm P Clyde

steamer Regulator, For m. Washington, NC-Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Old Dominion. Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond-Old Dominion Se Co.
Steamer Guyandoite, Kelley, Newport News and West Point, Va-Cid Dominion Se Co.
Steamer John Gibson, Young Alexandria and Georgetowa - Thos W Wightman.
Steamer Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore - J S Krems Steamer Eleanora, Stage, Portland - J F Ames.
Steamer Gen Whitney, Hallett, Boston - H F Dimock.
Bark Selt Sf. Munro, Antwerp - C W Bertaux.
Bark Erima (Br.) Smith Antwerp - C W Bertaux.
Bark Susan Campbell (Br.), Steele, Bordeaux - J W Parker & Co.

& Co.
Bark J W Oliver, Coggswell, Dunkirk-J W Parker & Co.
Bark Lottie (Br), Lawrence, Buenes Ayres-John Norten
& Sons,
Birte dichelina (Ras), Caffere, Gibraltar for orders-Towns
& Maresca. & Maresca.
Bing Ruggiero (Ital), Ruggiero, Gibraltar for orders—
Tower & Maresca.
Bing Canadian (Br), King, Sydney, CB—Hatten, Watson & Co. Brig Lady Mabel (Br), Corbett, StJohn, NB -Seammell Bros. Bros.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda—Lough
& Von Romondt.
Brig Thomas Turull, Givan, Port Spain, Trinidad—L W & P
Armstrong.

SAILED. Steamers City of Chester and The Queen, for Liverpoof; Holiand, London, Circassia and Caledonia, Glasgow; Prins Albrecht, Bordeaux, Penniand and Plantyu, Antworp Rhein, Rreamen. Saratoga, Havana; Guadalupe, Key West and Gaiveston. Entekerbocker and Excelsior, New-dricans, Necoches, Savannah, City or columbia, Charleston, Regulator, Wilmington, John Gibson, Alexandria and Georgatown; Old Dominton, Norfolk, Juniata, Richmond; Guyandotte, West Point, Va.

Also sailed via Long Island Sound-Steamer Eleanors, for Portland, Gen Whitney, Boston.

Also sailed—via Long Island Sound—Steamer Eleanors, for Portland, Gen Whitney, Boaton.

THE MOVE 4ENTS OF SPEAMERA

FOREIGN PORTA

LONDON, Aug 25—Arrived, steamer York City (Br), Rarrison, from Montreal Aug 14r.

LONDON Aug 25—Arrived, steamer Lake Nephron (Br), Camphid deamer Ralite 18r.) Parsell, for New-York; Illinguist Common Montreal Aug 14r.

Sam Worthington, for Philadelphia.

QUEENSOW, Aug 25—Arrived, steamers City of Rome (Br), Munto from New-York aug 18 on new way to Liverpool (and proceeded): Rochdaic 6ir. Tindale, from New-York Aug 18 on New-York aug 18 on New-York (Br), Ramsay, from New-York Aug 18 on New-York (Br), Ramsay, from New-York Aug 10, Uway Tower (Br), Purse, Itom New-York Aug 10.

HOLL, Aug 25—Arrived, steamer Carlton Tower (Br), Evans, from Pensacoia July 31, Southampton, Aug 25—Arrived, steamer Oder (Ger), Sander, Irom New-York Aug 16, on haw way to Bremsu.

HAYEN, Aug 25—Salied, steamer Gellert (Ger), Kuhlewein, from Hamburg hence for New-York.

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UNITED STATES AND GERMAN MAIL
Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paria),
and HAMBURG. Saturday steamers, Hamburg direct,
and HAMBURG. Saturday steamers, Hamburg direct,
Sulevia. Thurs, Ang. 39 | HAMMONIA. Thurs. Sept. 48
Sulevia. Thurs, Ang. 39 | HAMMONIA. Thurs. Sept. 48
Sulevia. Thurs, Sept. 19
Sillesia. Saturday Steamers, Solo, Second Cabin,
Rates (to Paria saturday Steamers, Sillesia, Sillesia, Sept. 19
Sulevia Saturday Steamers, Sillesia, Sill

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These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The Salcona, Stateron in, Smoking and Hathrooms are place amidships, where the noise and motion are least feit, affording a degree of confort hitherto unsatializable at sea.

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